# THE EVACUATION SE FORT SUNTER.

Cens. Stott and Totten with the Cabinet

# THE MILITARY OPINIONS. The Subject Thoroughly Canvassed.

THE WITHDRAWAL CANNOT BE AVOIDED.

Special Physich to the N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, March 15, 1861. The President considered it due to that portion of the Cabinet which dissented from the policy of withdrawing Maj. Anderson's command from Fort Semiter to have the opinions of Gens. Scott and Totten, in connection with the official data upon which they were predicated, presented orally before the final order was approved. These distinguished officers were accordingly summoned to attend a special Cabinet Council this merning, which was in session for ever three bours, where all the original reasons and considerations that induced them to advise the sabandenment of Pert Sumter were submitted, together with such additional explanations and answers as could not have been communicated

in their official report. No one doubts that a military plan may be de vised for reënfercing Fort Sumter, but the question now before the Administration is, whether It can be done with the means at the command of the Fresident, or, if not, whether Maj. Anderson can held out until Congress could be called together. It is positively known that the available force is entirely insufficient, even by stripgoing all the forts yet held in the Southern States, which, of course, would be the signal for their immediate geixure, as seen as such a purpose became known, and it could not be concealed. Gov. Pickens would at once order the daily supplies which Maj. Anderson new receives cut off. His garrison could not hold out till Congress assembled, supposing it to meet at the earliest practicable time. The alternatives, therefore, are, withdrawal or starvation.

The President and Cabinet feel the serieusness and importance of this act, and, therefore, are determined to protect themselves at every point before taking the irrevocable step. They will show the country that it cannot be sveided, and that the whole responsibility belongs to their predecessors, who purposely entailed this complication upon them.

Another, and the final Cabinet meeting, will be held to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and, before it adjourns, the last formality will doubtless be completed. Every heur of delay increases the embarrassment and weakens the position of the Administration, by creating the belief that there ie a serious division in its councils, or that the question really admits of an alternative different from that first presented. It has now been one week under consideration, and been discussed at no less than nine sittings of the Cabinet, with all the infermation in possession of the Govern-ment or in any way attainable.

The suggested operations by sea have been considered with the fullest facts which the charts and personal knowledge of Prof. Bache and the highest naval authorities could furnish. The best science in the engineer corps has been called into requisition. Superadded to all these, and other sources of instruction, the skill and sagneity of Gen. Scott have been fully invoked. They all concur in advising the withdrawal of Major Anderson's command, and it would be presumptuous to question this judgment on this strictly military matter.

Upon the data of Major Anderson's last state ment to the War Department, his stock of bread is reduced to fourteen days, and rice to about twenty-three. With the other supplies on kand, be might maintain himself a month.

From Montgomery.

# MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 15, 1861.

The South believes that the only thing that will satisfy the North will be to prove her ability to maintain ber independence by force of arms. She is willing to do so. Meerrs. Davis and Stephens both favor admitting Northern States, and count upon New-York as seeking to become one of the Confederate States within a year. The impost on negroes imported from the Border States will probably be thirty per cent.

#### The Southern Congress. MONTGONERY, Ala., Thursday, March 14, 1861.

A bill was introduced into the Southern Congress to day to establish an Admiralty Court in Mississippi, the Judge to recide at Vicksburg.

News has been received here, apparently from a reliable source, that five United States war vessels left New-York on Tuesday night, well armed, and with a large number of marines and ample provisions on board. believed to be destined to some Southern port.

### Movements of Alex. H. Stephens.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, March 74, 1861. The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, passed through this city see route to Savannah. A salute was fired in his boner.

# The New-Hampshire Election, &c.

Boston, Friday, March 15, 1861. Returns from 192 towns in New-Hampshire foot up Mor Berry, 32,346; Stark, 28,289. The majority for Berry, thus far, is about 4,000.

. The members of the Massachusetta delegation of Congrees, now here, held an informal meeting at the Parker House, this forenoon, in reference to applications for roffice. But four members were present. Nothing definite was agreed upon.

### The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Friday, March 15, 1861. Mr. Conrad advocated the majority report, and mainsained the legal right of Secession, though policy would be to make proper demands for amendments to the Constitution, and he believed the North would accede to them. He said he would make these propositions in a future report, and he had no doubt they would be acceptable to the Convention.

### New-Jersey Logislature.

TRANTON, Friday, March, 15, 1861.
The Legislature, at 3 o'clock this day, adjourned

ne die. The District bill was passed. The bill concerning ratiroad connections was lost in

he Senate.

All the railroad bills favored by the Camden and imboy Railroad Company were passed, showing that he State adheres to its faith with this Company.

### The Hon. Wm. Appleton-Massachasetts Offices. Boston, Friday, March 15, 1861. The report that the Hon. Wm. Appleton contembates resigning his seat in the next Congress is con-

There appears to be no truth in the rumor that the esacheseite delegation to Congress have the parcelNEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, March 15, 1861. The following bills were reported favorably:

By Mr. MANIERRE—To authorize the Correction
of New-York to construct a basin in front of the Battery for the accommodation of ferrice to Steen Island,
and for the barges of the United State and Harbor Police.

By Mr. J. McLEOD MURPH' To establish a

By Mr. J. McLEOD MURPH 1—To establish a Nautical School in New York have.

By Mr. P. P. MURPHY—To most crate the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.

By Mr. HAMMOND—To hardistate the trial of civil criminal cases in 'carious Courts in New-York.
r. Mr. WARN' R-In relation to the Flushing

Railroad.
Mr. LAWRE ACE moved to recommit the bill, with Mr. LAWRE'NCE moved to recommit the bill, with power to repo'rt complete. Carried.

By Mr. AAMMOND—Relative to persons held in custody in New-York and Kings Counties; and to incorporate a company for the safe keeping and delivery of valurable packages.

The following bills were passed:

Releasing the interest of people of New-York to certain lands in the town of Platteburgh.

To incorporate the New-York Navigation and Colonization Society.

The bill in relation to State arsenals and lands in Brooklyn was bost, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

Brooklyn was 4-st, and a motion to reconsider said on the table.

The resolutions to appeint a Grinding Committee were called up and adopted.

Mr. SPINOLA introduced a bill to suppress intemperature, and regulate the sale of intexicating liquors. It likes the hoenees in towns and villages at from \$30 to \$100; in cities from \$30 to \$250.

Mr. MANIERRE introduced a bill to provide for the extension of the Central Park from One-hundred-and-inth to the Eighth avenue.

By J. M. MURPHY—To appropriate \$50,000 for the exection of a Weman's Hospital.

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

A large number of bills was reported favorably, among them the fellowing:

To legalize the acts of the New-York Common Council relative to filling in senken lots in the year 1856.

To incorporate the American Missionary Association, with amenaments.

On motion of Mr. WOODRUFF, the bill to legalize the Marsan of University of Marsan of University in the Barsan of University.

the appointment of Messengers in the Bureau of Un-safe Buildings in New-York was ordered to a third

reading.

Mr. FERRY reported from the Committee of Ways and Means the annual tax bill. It levies one mill and one-eighth.

The bill to incorporate the Children's Home Society

was recommitted to be reported complete.

Mr. SHAW introduced a bill to amend the Charter of New-York. It gives the appointment of the Street Commissioner to the Mayor and Controller. Mr. RICE introduced a bill to prevent the sale of

impure milk.

An attempt was made to put forward the bill in relation to the New-York Chamberlainey, but, on motion, the bill was laid on the table.

The Assembly, after a protracted session, this afternoon at 3:30 ordered the Supply bill to a third reading, the medion to insert an appropriation for the New-York and Brooklyn dispensaries being lost.

the metion to insert an appropriation for the New-York and Brooklyn dispensaries being lost.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr HARDY introduced a bill to amend the charter of the City of New-York, by paying members of the Common Council \$1,200 yearly salary.

The special order, it be ng the report of the Committee on the contested seat case of Dennis McCabe against Henry Arcularius, was taken up.

Mr. ARCULARIUS spoke, declaring he never would retain a seat to which he had not a clear title, and asking the immediate action of the House.

The resolution of the majority of the Committee, Mr. Birdsall dissenting, declaring that Mr. McCabe was not entitled to a seat, was adopted unanimously.

The Committee of the Whole took up the bill to amend the Central Park Act, and ordered it to a third reading.

The bill to provide for a complete enrolment and discipline of the militia, and to amend former acts in reliation thereto was also taken up. The bill encountered much opposition, and was considerably cut up by amendments to all sections, which mixed up military and civil authorities, and then progress was reported and the report was laid on the table.

Mr. CALLAHAN introduced a bill to amend the law to protect medical science. It provides that bodies of paapers and criminals shall not be given up for dissection under forty-eight hours after decease. At present the law is only four bours. It also increases the penaltics for resurrectionists.

The New-York annual County Tax levy was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. DARCY reported complete the Brooklyn and New-Lotte Railroad bill; ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ALEANY, Friday, March 15, 1861.

This has been an exceedingly busy day in the Assembly, more legislative business having been dene than perhaps during any other day of the session. THE GRINDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Pierce gave notice that to-morrow he will move to suspend the 40th rule of the House, which provide to suspend the 40th rule of the House, which provides that no bill shall be ordered to r third reading until it shall have been considered in Committee of the Whole, in order to adopt some measure to facilitate the business of the House.

INTEREST ON CANAL DRAFTS.

The bill to pay interest on Canal drafts and certificates was reported favorably from the Canal Committee.

BROOKLYS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS Mr. Rice, from the Committee on Colleges, Academies, and Common Schools, reported favorably the bill to provide for the participation of the Industrial Schools of the City of Brooklyn in the school moneys raised in

CROTON BOARD. Mr. Woodruff also reported favorably the bill to protect the Croton Aqueduct from injury during the progress of any work required for its improvement and enlargement, authorizes the Croton Beard to do certain work without resorting to the contract system.

ADETERATION OF LARD.

Mr. Salisbury reported favorably the bill to prevent the adulteration of Lard, and to punish the offender thereof.

NEW-YORK COUNTY AND CITY TAX LEVIES.

NEW-YORK COUNTY AND CITY TAX LEVIES.

Mr. Hardy from the Standing Committee on Critice and Villages, reported the New-York County Tax Levy for 1861. Also the bill authorizing the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of the annual taxes, and to regulate the expenditure of moneys appropriated by said Board, to and for various purposes, and to provide deficiencies caused by ersoneous assessments and the non-collection of taxes.

On the motion of Mr. Benedict these bills were referred to the New-York City Delegation with power to report complete.

report complete.

The City Tax Levy was received from New-York

this moraing, and was referred to the Committee of Cities and Villages.

LEGALIZING ACTS OF THE NEW-YORK COMMON

Mr. Hutchings, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorally the bill to provide payment for certain articles furnished and services performed for the City of New-York, and to legalize the action of the Common Council of said city in relation thereto. I understand that this is a bill to pay McSpedon & Baker for printing city charters, if, in the judgment of the Controller, they are entitled to payment. The Superior Court decided against the claim on technical grounds, intimating at the same time that M. & B. perior Court decided against the claim on technical grounds, intimating at the same time that M. & H. were entitled in equity to receive their pay. Also a bill to legalize certain acts and ordinances of the Common Council passed Nov. 27, 1857, relative to a contract for filling in sunken lots. This is to legalize a contract entered into with the next lowest bidder, because the lowest bidder falled to comply with the terms of his bid. The amount involved is small—some \$2,500 or \$3,009.

some \$2,500 or \$3,000. SUMBER THE STREETS IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Fisher, from the Standing Committee on Cities and Villages, reported favorably the bill to authorize the Common Council of Brooklyn to fix and determine names and numbers for streets, avenues, &c., in said

MIDENING ATLANTIC AVENCE, BROOKLYS.

Mr. Fisher also reported favorably the bill to amend the act to widen Atlantic avenue, Brooklys, and to establish a drive and promenade on said avenue. The purpose of this bill is to lessen the expense of the work, and assess it upon the avenue to be improved.

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Mr. P. also reported from same Committee the bill to increase the powers of the Common Connell of Brooklyn in relation to tenement houses and awnings; authorizes the Common Connell to make rules and ordinances in regard to tenement houses and awning nosts. WIDENING ATLANTIC AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

FRAUDS UPON LABORERS. Mr. Corning, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the bill to punish frauds upon laborers and

where seeking employment.

Flushing PAIR GROUNDS.

Mr. Marshall, from the Agricultural Committee, reported favorably the bill incorporating the Flushing Fair Grounds.

SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Ferry, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the annual bill to provide means for the support of the Government, which levice a one-and-one-sighth mill tax for General Fund—the same as last

Mr. Provost, from the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, reported favorably the bill to incorporate the American Missionary Association; also, to incorporate the Children's Home Society, which was committed, with power to report complete.

Mr. Dutcher, from the Railroad Committee, reported favorably the bill to authorize Thomas W. Young and others to construct a horse railroad from East New-York, in Kings County, to the Union Race-Course, in Queens County.

Queens County.

Queens County Savings EASK.

Mr. Field, from the Bank Committee, reported favorably the bill to incorporate the Queens County Savings

Mr. Field, from the Bank Committee, reported askirably the bill to incorporate the Queens County Savings Bank.

Mr. Farnum, from the Special Committee to which was referred the bill to regulate the freight on milk transported over the Harlem Reilroad, reported favorably, and the bill was made a special order for Friday next. It requires the Railroad Company, under certain penalties, to carry milk to New-York for three-quarters of one cent per quart, instead of one cent per quart, which is the freight now charged. There has been quite astrong lobby here on both sides of the bill. In the Senzte a similar bill, after receiving a favorable report from the Railroad Committee, was recommitted to the same Committee, and received an unfavorable report, whereupon, on motion of Wm. Ketchum, the Senzte disagreed with the report, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill making an appropriation of \$7,000 in aid of the People's College, was referred to the second Committee of the Whole.

A BIG FAWNEROKER'S SHOP.

The bill to incorporate the Losner's Association of the City of NewYork, was referred to the fourth Committee of the Whole.

THE DRAP AND DUMB.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction sent into the Assembly the annual report of the Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

CENTRAL PARK.

The Senate bill to amend the act for the regulation

the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

CENTRAL PARK.

The Senate bill to amend the act for the regulation of the Central Park (continuing the present Commissioners in office four years longer), was referred to the first Committee of the Whole not full.

RETURDING HEAD-MONEY.

Mr. Moore from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported favorably a bill to provide for refunding certain moneys unconstitutionally collected under an act to provide against infections or pestilential diseases in the port of New-York.

A very large number of other local and less important bills were reported favorably from Standing Committees, and quite a number of bills were introduced.

CRIMINAL COURTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

CRIMINAL COURTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The bill in relation to the Criminal Courts in the City of New-York was referred to a special Committee, composed of the Judiciary Committee and the New-York Delegation, with power to report complete.

THE SUPPLY RILL.

The House finished up its consideration of the Annual Supply bill in Committee of the Whole last evening, and to-day it was taken up in the House, when the Yeas and Nays were called on almost every amendment which had been proposed in Committee.

Mr. Hardy moved to strike out the item of \$4,500 for payment of the Commissioners to the Peace Congress at Washington, being \$500 for each Commissioner, which, after debate, was lost.

Mr. Benedict moved to strike out \$150 to William Richardson for superintending the compilication and publication of the Digest of Claims, which was lost—24 to 71.

Mr. Finch moved to strike out \$200 (added in Committee of the Whole) appropriated to Mr. Underwood. Lost—Yes 21, Nays 80.

mittee of the Whole) appropriated to air. Cheerwood.

Mr. Kernan moved to strike out \$1,348 to Weed,
Parsons & Co., for printing a book called "Marriage
Bonds," being a list of the marriages of the old Dutch
families of Albany which took place more than 100
years ago. This book was printed by order of Gideon
J. Tocker, late Secretary of State, and without any
other authority. The book cannot be of the slightest
interest, except to some of the descendants of the people named in the list. The item was stricken out—66
to 33—but will probably be put in again before the
bill becomes a law.

to 33—but will probably be put in again before the bill becomes a law.

Mr. Finch moved to strike out an appropriation of \$1,000 to a journal called The New-York Teacher, which was lost—43 to 50. A motion to strike out the item for printing the minutes of the Legislative Council, which was ordered by the Senate near the close of the last session, was lost. Mr. Shaw moved to insert \$500 each to the New-York Eastern, Northern, Demilt, and North-Western Lispensaries of New-York City, which was lost—23 to 59. Mr. L. C. Andrus moved to amend by inserting \$300 each to the several Brooklyn Dispensaries, which was also lost. Mr. Shaw moved to restore the item of \$45,788 if to the Seciety for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, for the completion of the building for the accommodation of females therein.

On Mr. Corning's motion, the sum of \$300 for indexing the Session Laws of 1861 was striken out and \$100 inserted instead.

The Assembly are still engaged on the Supply bill

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# THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

From The New Imageners Sentined of March 14.

The election last Tuesday has resulted very honorably to the State, and quite satisfactorily to the Republicans. Hitherto, the Democracy has had an element of ite own party to contend with, in Edmund Burke, who has had a paper at Concord. Then too few hundreds of Bell and Everett men, although sympathizing with the Democracy in opposing the Republicans, yet have acted generally independent of other parties. This time, however, both the Burke men and the Bell-worstite have noted confailly with the Democratic everetts have acted cordially with the Democratic party, and voted for tien. Stark. Mr. Barke, in his last paper previous to the election. has paper previous to the election, assured his friends that such was the union of all elements against the Re-publicans, that Stark's election and the defeat of the

Republicans were sure things.
With this fusion of elements against us, the false cry Republicans were sure tungs.

With this fusion of elements against us, the false cry of "Abolition," raised against Judge Berry, the finning Union pretensions of the Democratic leaders, while they ignored the Disunion issue which their Southern altes had raised, were all calculated to divert the public mind from the real, vital, and overwhelming event of the day that now threatens the overthrow of the Government. Amid all, the Republicans stand as firm as the granite hills that tower around us, and New-Hampshire refuses to return to her cast-off allegiance to a false Democracy.

The Republican majority on the State ticket is probably about the same as a year ago. We have made a gain of nearly a hundred in the towns already heard from in Cheshire County, losing in some towns a little, and gaining in others. In Keene we stand nine votee relatively better than last year. That the Democracy expected at one time to carry the State, there is no doubt. What miserable scheme they will conjure up next year, heaven only knows.

doubt. What miscrable scheme they will conjure up next year, heaven only knows.

In Portemouth, where for two years Gov. Goodwin, from his personal popularity, has received much more than his party vots, we suffer a loss. We also lose in Nachaus, probably from the fact of that city being the residence of Gen. Stark, who is said to be personally very popular. In Concord, Manchester, and other places, our gains are decaded. To sum up, we have probably carried the State by about 4,000 majority in the popular vote—we have carried the Legislature by the usual overwhelming majority—four of the five the usual overwhelming majority—four of the five Councillors, if not the whole, mue or ten of the twelve Senators, and all the three Members of Congress.

Portamouta crats to the Legislature.

March, 1861. March, 1860.

1	MA:(0, 1901.		maren, 1500.	
	Berry.	Stark.	Goodwin.	Cate
	176	114	179	130
Chesterneid			181	160
Dublin		-	158	54
Fitswilliam	200	65	218	340
Gilsum	62	34	74	95
Hinedale	124	96	171	72
Jaffrey	.183	134	15E	133
Keson	570	254	578	271
Mariborough	170	32	156	138
Mariow		161	28	116
Nelson		1963	124	42
Richmond	211	197	234	143
Rindge		40	340	40
Roxpury		- 4	- 2	74
		-	4	129
Stoddard		45	78	16
Surr		tion.		
Sivanier	.150	216	191	344
Troy		6.0	64	67
Walpole	1104	184	416	200
Walbele	1915	146	271	161
Whichester	110	128	120	167
Westmoreland	1112	4.4	140	354

Canal Tolls on Flour, Wheat, Corn, &c.—The schedule of tolls adopted by the Canal Board at the February meeting were, in several important particulars, offensive to the forwarders at the West. They accordingly petitioned for a modification of the toll list on flour, wheat, corn, barley, rys, oats, &c. The question has been argued for several days before the Board, by gentlemen from Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, &c., and decided yesterday, satisfactorily, we believe, to the petitioners, as follows:

1860.

1861.

Wheat Corn Meal Barley Rye Cote Peasend Begna

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

We, the peopler of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, it sure domestic tranquillity, and secure the blessings of liberty to conselves and our postericy—invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America.

invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America:

ARTICLE I—Section 1.

All legislative powers herein delogated shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature; but no parson of foreign birth not a citizen of the Confederate States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, civil or political. State of Federal.

2. No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained the age of 29 years, and he a officer of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Confederacy, according to their respective numbers, which shell he determined, by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed aftere-fifths of all slaves. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years started first meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States, and within every subsequent term of the years, in out manner as they shall, by law, direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every fitting those numeration shall be entitled to choose sin—the State of Alabams nine—the State of Missistippi seven—the State of Loudeins six, and the State of Missistippi seven—the State of Loudeins six, and the State of Missistippi sev

Mississippi serem—the State of Louisians rix, and the State of Teras sit.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of excition to hil such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment, except that any judicial or other federal officer resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislanus therefore.

peached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legisture thereof.

Section 3.

1. The Scuate of the Confederate States shall be composed of
two Senators from each State, chosen for via years by the Legislature thereof, at the regular session next immediately preceding
the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator
shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence
of the first election, they shall be assembled, in consequence
of the first election, they shall be assembled, in consequence
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of the first election they shall be assembled, in consequence
of the first election they shall be assembled, in consequence
of the first election they shall be assembled as the secoud class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third
class at the expiration of the sixth year; and that one-third near
issue of the expiration of the sixth year; and that one-third near
year of otherwise, during the recase of the Legislature of any
State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments
multithe next meeting of the Legislature, which shall thes fill
such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have sitained the

muil the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

2. No person shall be a Senstor who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and be a chirson of the Confederate States; and who shall not, when elected, he an imbabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the Confederate States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be squally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers; and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the Confederate States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on each or affirmation. When the President of the Confederate States is tried, the third Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualization to hold and enjoy any office of henor, trust, or prost, under the Confederate States, but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be lishle and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

to law.

1. The times, places, and manner of bolding elections for Sensitors and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or all media regulations, except as to the time and places of choosing Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and sach meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

seven meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

Section 5.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own mambers, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compet the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalities as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punts its members, for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number, expel a member.

2. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secreey, and the year and may of the members of either House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one ofth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, wither the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall testition.

Secretal Representatives shall receive a compensa-

Secretary to any other pace least the secretary and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and gaid out of the Treasury of the Confederate States. They stall in all cases, supply treasure, and breach of the pasce, be privileged from arrest during their strendince as the section of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

or debate in citize thouse they shall not be questioned in any other piace.

2. No Sanator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate Seases, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the Confederate Seases shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. But Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Fraccutive Department; a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measures appetrishing to his department.

Sactron 7.

the floor of aither House, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertishing to his department.

SECTION 7.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with anomalments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Frerident of the Confederate States: If he approve, he shall stan it, but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall he sent, tegether with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nava, and the mannes of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within tending the moderate and the property of the property of the days (foundary excepted) after it shall have been presented to min, the same shall be a law, in the manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournation, present its return in which case it shall not be alsw. The Fresident may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall in signing the bill, designate

in which case it shall not be a law. The Fresdent may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved; and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his cluestions, to the Hause in which the bill shall have originated; and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the Fresdent.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the otherstrence of both Houses may be necessary tendent on a question of adjustmentally shall be presented to the Fresdent of the Monfeder to States and before the same shall this effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, may be to passed by eve thirds of both Houses according to the raise and tinal a toop presented in case of a bill.

The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, deten, imposts, and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common de-

The Congress shall have power:

1. To lay and coliect taxes, dudies, imposts, and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence and carry on the Government of the Confederate States; but no bountles shall be granted from the treasury; nor shall any onlies or cance on importations from foreign nations be laid to remote or foster any branch of findnerry; and all duties, fraposts, and enries shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian triber, but neither this nor any other clame comfained in the Congress to appropriate money for my internal improvement listeneds and the improvement of history, and other adds to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of history, and other adds to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of history, and other adds to navigation the unique of bankruptices throughout the Confederate on the religion of bankruptices throughout the Confederate on the cases, and the religion to the major of the coasts, and the religion to the coasts, and the my of the coasts and uniform laws on the religion of bankruptices throughout the Confederate on the coasts are debt contracted.

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization and uniform is went the soliped of bankruptices throughout the Confederate later, but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted effore the passage of the same.

3. To commoney, regulate the value thereof and of foreign sin, and fit the sandard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of conterfeiting the securices and current coin of the Confederate States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-routes; but the expenses of a Pest-Office Department, after the first day of March in the set of our Lord eighteen bundred and sixty-three, shall be paid it of its own revenues.

5. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securify the investment of the investment of the second of the investment of the investment of the second of the promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securify their respective writings and discoveries:

ing for limited times to anthors and inventors the exchasive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

9. To constitute tribunals infortor to the Supreme Court:

10. To define any punish piracles and felonies committed on the high seas, and offense against the law of maximus:

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisels, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

12. To raise and support armies: but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

13. To provide and maintain a navy:

14. To make rules for government and regulation of the land and carsi forces:

and naval forces;

Li. To pravide for calling forth the militis to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrection, and repel in various:

10. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States; reserving to the Sesies, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the actioning of training the militial according to the discipline prescribed by

of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress:

17. To exactize exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not assessing ten unless equated as may, by cession of ours or more States and the acceptance of Congress, become the east of the Government of the Confederate States, and to exercise like suchority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the execution of forts, magazines, executs, dockyurda, and other needful indiching; and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the forecome powders, and all other

the same.

2. Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of Slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not be louging to, this Confederacy.

3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebuilton or invasion the public salety may require it.

4. No bill of attainder, or expost facto law, or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed.

5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in propertion to the company or chameratics hereinpriore directed to be 125cm.

6. No tax or duty shall be self to articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two thirds of both Houses.

7. No perforance chall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.

8. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in some queues of appropriations made by law and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all positioned and account of the receipts and expenditures of all positioned from time to time.

9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury energity a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by Yeas and Nays, unless it be saked and estimated for by some one of the Heade of Department, and submitted to by some one of the Heade of Department, and submitted to Cougress by the President; of for the purpose of paying its own apenase and contingencies; of for the purpose of paying its own apenase and contingencies; of for the payment of claims against the Cartedwist States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the Government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.

10. All hills appropriating money shall specify in federal currency, the conct amount of each appropriation, and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grent no extra componsation to any public contractor, officer, agent, or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered.

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confidence them shall, without the consent of the Congress. accept of any present, omniments, office, or stride of any kind whatever from any King, Prince, or foreign Slate.

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise there if, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the gress; or the right of the people peoceably to assemble and pelition the Government for a redress of givenances.

of greenments of searchie and perition in covernments.

13. A well-tended militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infilinged.

14. No soldler shall in time of peace, bequartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in manner to be prescribed by law.

15. The right of the people to be secure in their percent, houses, paper, and effects against surreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but

particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or hings to be seized.

le. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamons crime, unless on a presentment or indicement of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militin, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall may person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb; nor be compelled, any grandinal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property, be taken for public use, without just compensation.

in my criminal case, to evident without due process of law nor shall private property, be taken for public use, without just compensation.

17. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascrimed by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confound with the winesses against him; to have computing process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of comment for his defense.

18. In with at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed \$20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact to tried by a jury shall be otherwise restamined in any Court of the Confederacy, than according to the rules of the common law.

19. Exceedive ball shall not be required, nor excessive lines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments influed.

20. Every law or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be coherenced in the fille.

8. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and repressly coin money; make anything but gold and silver coin a tonde its payments of deats; pass any bill of situation; or expect facts law, or law, impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of mobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imports or caports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the Confederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and contract of Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tunnage, except on swagoling vessels, or the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels but such of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels but such of its rivers and contracts of the consent of the Confederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, key any duty of tunnage, except on exagoing vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but unto duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus of revenue thus derived shall, after making such improvement, he paid into the common treasury; nor shall say State keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not shall delay. But, when any view divides or flow a though two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

war in time of peace, enter tho say accurate to consider another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But, when any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and vice-President shall held their offices for the term of six years but the President shall held their offices for the term of six years but the President shall be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Secators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of time to profit under the Confederate States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at President, and in distinct ballots the person roted for as Vice-President, and in distinct ballots the person roted for as Vice-President, and in distinct ballots the person roted for as Vice-President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President and the secondary of the whole number of votes for President and the person having the Confederate States, directed to the President, and the person having the person have such majority, then, from the person having the anipority of the whole number of electors appointed and if ne person having the largest mamber, nor the purpose shall consist of a member

sary to a choice.

5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be slightle to that of Vice President of the Country.

President shall be eligible to that of 'vice-fresident of the Con-federate States.

6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate States.

7. No person except a natural-born citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof, as the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the State of December, 1880, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have situatined the age of 3 years, and been 14 years a

resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as they may exist at the time of his election.

8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and dues of the sand office, the same shall devoive on the Vice President, and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President and Vice-President, declaring what offices shall then act as President and vice-President shall be also offices shall then set as President and vice-President shall be also the disability for removed or a President shall be also the disability for removed or a President shall be also that the disability for removed or a President shall establish the disability for removed or a President shall be also be increased nor distributed during the period for which he shall have been elected, and be abalt on receive within that period any other emolument from the tonfederate States, or any of them.

10. Refer he entires on the receiving of his office, he shall take the following oath or officination:

1 despining rivers (or attimus that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Congelectae States, and will, to the test of my shifty, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution thereof."

Szerton 2.

best of my antity, preserve, prosect, and askend the Constitution thereof.

Survior 2

1. The President shall be Commander-in Chief of the army and nary of the Confederate States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the Confederate States, he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective officer; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offeces against the Confederate States, except in cases of imposedment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senator, to make creative, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Confederate States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, yest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the Heads of Departments.

3. The principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from offices at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department, and the two connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from offices at the pleasure of the President.

3. The principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from offices at the pleasure of the President.

4. The principal officer, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, mengality, in-difficiency, misconduct, or neglect of unity, and when as re-

their services are unmecessary, or fur dishenesty, incapacity, in-emoved, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons herefor.

4. The President shall have power to fill all variancies that may

4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granding commissions with a hall expire at the end of their next saulou; but he person rejected by the Senate shall be reappointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

SECTION 3.

1. The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the State of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions, convens buth Homes, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between thom, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may allow them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive himbasadors and other public Ministers; he shall sake care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

Section 4.

1. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impractment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

orimes and missemeanors.

ARTICLE III.—Sacrion L.

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be wated in one Superior Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time orders and inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time orders and inferior Courts, and their offices during good behavior, and small, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance for office.

1. The judicial power shall artend to all cases arising under the Consultation, the laws of the Confederate States, and treating made, or which shall be made, under their authority to all

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting. Embassadors, and other public Minasters and Consults to all cases of admirably and maritime jurisdiction; to constructive to which the Confederate States shall be a party; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State where the State is plaintif; between editions claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subject of any foreign States.

2. In all cases attesting Embassadors, other public Ministers and Counts, and there in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have specially jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such resolutions as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impresolment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes and have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or piaces as the Congress may by law have directed.

Bactron 3.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in levying war against the Confederate States shall consist only in levying war against the Confederate States shall consist only in

bett sid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treasen suites on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt et, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of the confession every during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.—Skernow I.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public sets, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereat.

SECTION 2.

the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immenities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in acid slaves shall not be thereby impaired.

2. A person charged in any State with reason, fetony, or other crime exists the laws of such State, who shall the from justice, and se found in snother State, shall, on demand of the Executive substitution of the State from which he field, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

8. No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, excepting or lawfully carried into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the justy to whom such save belongs, or jo whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3.

the Localestures of the States concerned as well as of the Conress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all
resolutions and regulations concerning the property of the
Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

2. The Confederate States may acquire new territory; and
concress shall have power to including the provide governments
for the inhabitants of all territory sloughts to the Confederate
States, lying without the limits of the several States; and may
remnit them, at such times, and in such manner as it may by law
provide; to form States to be admitted into the Confederate,
all such territory, the institution of Nerro Slavery as it now ersits in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protected
by Cougress, and by the territorial government; and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories, shall
be the right to take to such territory any slaves, lawfully held
by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate
States.

4. The Confederate States shall guarantee to every State that

# MARINE JOURNAL.

Cleared.

Arrived. Steamslip Prince Albert, (Br.), Walker, Galway Feb. 26, at 30 p. m., via St. John, N. F., March 10, 6:30 p. m., mdee, and 

Stammhip State of Georgia, Garvin, Savannah, midea and peas.

Of R. Richardson.

Steamship Patapeco, Vali, Portland, midea and peas. to H. B. Cranweil's Go.

Ship West Point, Child, Liverpool 42 days, midea and 24 peas. to Chas Carow. Feb. 3, off Framore, Ireland, saw ship Emerical Cook, from Liverpool for New-York. 17th, lat. 43 fo, lon. 24 to, as we have weter-legged and abandoned apparently English; same time, saw a ship, supposed the Excashr, of New-York, standing down toward the wreak; same day, leaf forey ward and spacing lower fore and maintopeall yards. Feb 28, las. 4 to, lon. 40, lon. 40 So, saw ship St. Louis, bound R. 10th inst., Jein R. Somers, seaman, of Leeswille, N. Y., fell from the main singing overboard and was fost, the sea running too high at the time hower a boat. Shi inst., lat. 41, lon. 55, saw bark Louise Eaton, searing W. 14th inst., of Nanitocket, took pilot from loan Washington, No. 4, Ship Constitution (Br.), Jones Liverpool 32 days, salt to Williams & Guton. March 19, lat. 38 13, lon. 67 47, saw a large doube topsail ship steering E., with all the topgallant musts gone. Ship G. B. Lanur, Radley, London Feb. 1, midea to Dunham. A Dimon; is an hored at the S. W. Spit.

Berk Fibs (Ham.). Boll, Glasgow 56 days, midea to Kunhardt Co. Has had heavy weather; weather most of the peasage.

Brit Conward (Br., of Windson, N. S.). Higgins, Ponce Feb. 24, sugar to Smith, Jones & Co. 16th inst., off Haitereas, had the gale from S. S. E., lest maintopuses and main stayasil.

Brit Thomas M. Mayhow, Firth, Bermunds 7 days, midea to Smith, Jones & Co. 16th inst., off Haitereas, had the gale from S. S. E., lest maintopuses and main stayasil.

Brit Thomas M. Mayhow, Firth, Bermunds 7 days, midea to Smith, Jones & Co. 10th inst., off Haitereas, had the gale from S. S. E., lest maintopuses and main stayasil.

Brit Thomas M. Mayhow, Firth, Bermunds 7 days, midea to Smith, Jones & Co. 10th inst., off Haitereas, had the gale from S. S. E., lost maintopuses and main stayasil.

Sch. Zeataron Light (of Mittina

tals morning without damage. Schr. Ocean Traveller, Gove, Fortune Bay, via Glencester, Schr. R. Boyd (Br.), Comwallis, N. S., 12 days, potatoes to Byde & Duryee. Schr. Julia Parsons, Thurston, Gloucester 5 days, berring to

n aster. Schr. Calais Packet, Roberts, Esstport 8 days, laths, &c., to master.
Sohr. Angler, Bessee, Warsham J days, nails to Parker, Mills
& Co.
Schr. Leocadia, Smail, Salem J days, mase, to R. W. Ropes
& Co.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, March 19, at 11 o'clock, at No. 144 Broad

the entire stock of the CABINET MARBER ASOCIATION.

the entire stock of the CABINET MARBER ASOCIATION comprising in part. Rosewood, mahogany, and black walout Farton, and hair cloth; rosewood the stina, broatelle, valvet, plush, moquet, rose, and hair cloth; rosewood Ettagress, center, side and soff Tables; Teste-a-tests, and Chamber Furniture; rosewood, mahogany, walont, and oak Extension Tables; Buffets, Sidebeards, Dining Ghaira, Couches, &c. Also, caamaled Bedroom Suites, to seewood and mahogany Wardrobes, Amores, Hair Banala; Office Furniture in every sentisty; Shiver Plated Wars, Mirrors, &c. Also, once large Iron Safe, to be positively sold without any reserve, in consequence of the dissolution of the Association, by order of J. W. HUNT, Again.

The goods will be in river and Catalogues ready on MOSEDAY, the likh inst, and parties in want will do well to examine the stock, avery article being of the very best manufacture and waterpaster.

against invasion; and on application of the Legislature (or of the Executive when the Legislature is not in session) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.—Section I.

1. Upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several Conventions, the Congress shall constitute on all the States, to the into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said States shall conor in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made: and should any of the proposed amendments to the Constitution be agreed on by the said Convention—voting by States—and the same he ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by Conventions in two-thirds thereof—as the one ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by Conventions in two-thirds thereof—as the one vitation. But no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. The Government established by this Constitution in the suncessor of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repeated or modified abolished.

2. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution and the as valid against the confederate States under this Constitution as under the Provisional Government.

3. This Constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, shall be two under the authority of the Confederate States, shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the confirmy notwithstanding.

4. The Senators and Representatives, and all executive and cudicial others, both of the Confederate States and of the several States whall be bound by each or affirmation, to support the Constitution in the orall-glow laws of the several States and of the several States of the several State legislatures, and all executive and audicial others.

squalification to any office or pushe true and of certain rights,

2. The summeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights,
thal not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by
the people of the several States.

6. The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the
Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to
the States, respectively, or to the people thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

the States, respectively, or to the people thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of five States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States or satisfying the same.

2. When two States shall have ratified this Constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress, under the Provisional constitution, shall prescribe the time for holding the election of tenthed the Constitution, and Vice President; and, for the meeting of the Electoral College; and, for counting the votes, and inagurating the President. They shall, also, prescribe the time for holding the state leading of members of Congress under this Countitution, and the time for assembling the same. Until the assembling of such Congress, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution shell continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them; not extending beyond the time limited by the Constitution of the Provisional Government.

Adopted, unanimously, March 11, 1681.

PORT OF NEW-YORK ...... Mance 15.

Cleared.

Bremen (Birlin.), Wessels, Bremen, Gelphe, Kentzen & Riebeit;
Strong (Mauchester, Rockell, Liverpool, J. O. Dale.
Ships-Electic Spark, Camden, Have, J. B. Sardy; Manhatten, Birton, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.
Barks-Frinceton, Seely, Damarara H. Barnes; Albertine, Barton, Havaron, Gilkey, Manhatten, Gilkey, Marton, Havaron, M. Taylor & Go., J. M. Thurston, Gilkey, Mananas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Mercy Ellen, Griffin, Cludad Bolivar, Barton, Havaron, M. Taylor & Go., J. M. Thurston, Gilkey, Mananas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Mercy Ellen, Griffin, Cludad Bolivar, Barton, Havaron, Taures, Port-an-Prince, R. D. Murray; Laura Br., Langthorne, Clearinegov, Brett, Son & Go.
Schooners—J. Frambes, Somera, Jacksonville, M. T. Runyan; Olive Caris, McAdama, Boston, R. J. Godwin, Mott Bedell, Ryder, Nortolk, M. Bedell; Ann Amella, Brown, St. Thomas, R. S. Elaredge; B. F. Reeves, Carman, Philadelphia, J. W. McKen, R. S. Tay, Shepherd, Nassan, Jas. Eness; Muskingom, Higzin, Sarra, C. B. Dibole & Co.; Cosmopolite, Gilly, Havana, J. E. Wardd, Loc. Care, Nassan, Jas. Eness;

Harins, Sarin, C. B. Dibble & Co.; Cosmo; J. E. Ward & Co. Sloop-Willard, Carr, Newport, master.

Stoop I sac II. Soraes, Providence, mass. to I. Odell.
Stranger Pelican, Baker, Providence, mass. to I. Odell.
RF1.0W—Ship G. B. Lamar, Bradley, London Peb. I, Dusham a Dimos. Also, a Ramborg bark.

SALLED—Ships Fearless, San Francisco; John Smart, Liverpool; Albhon, Breanest (act lith); Borneo, Melbourner; brig Reisbeer (Br.), St. Japo; steamer Quaker City, for Havana, ship deer (Br.), St. Japo; steamer Quaker City, for Havana, the Pumpero, Havre; barks Hondura, Bellise; Harmon, Havana; Com of the Sea, Cadhi; Abigall, Richmond; Morey Ellen, —
trya Adda Switt, Marcasho, Auna Lena, Rio Grando; Robert Reed, Gundelsuper; ship John Stuart has anchored at Quarantine, WIND—Sunnet, N. N. W.

Percuptory sale of elegant CABINET FURNITURE, being Percuptory sale of elegant CABINET FURNITURE, being the cattire stock of the CABINET MAKERS ASSOCIATION,